THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C. GALLAWAY & Co. MEMPHIS, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1868. (Volume Eleven—Number 113.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Avalanche Office, Avalanche Building, 22 Jefferson street.

Avalanche Job Office, Avalanche Building, 22 Jefferson street.

Allen Brothers, hardware, 270 Front street.

Anderson, H., grocery and commission merchant, 329 Front street.

Anderson & Gay, grocery and commission merchants, 329 Front street.

Ames, Beattie & Jones, furniture dealers, 264 Main street.

Boerner & Belcher, attorneys at law, Irving Block, Second street.

Bohlin, Flug & Co., tin dealers, 264 Main street.

Bourne & Co., James T., steamboat agents, 19 Jefferson street.

Brown, [illegible] dealers in [illegible], 264 Main street.

Cameron & Co., J. A., Finley Church Dasher, 264 Main street.

Case, D. D., & Co., dealers in saddles, bridles and harness, 276 Main street.

Clark & Drury commission merchants, 329 Front street.

Cochran, M. E. and J. W. brother, merchants, foot of Washington street.

Crook, G. W. L. insurance agent, 279 Main street.

Clarke & Co., S. C., insurance agents, 264 Main street.

Cleaves & Co., C. C., booksellers and stationers, 313 Second street.

Carolina Insurance Company, of Memphis, Tenn.; office 264 Main street.

Craig & Co., M. G., seed store, 279 Main street, in the Jackson Block.

Cayce & Co., M. C., general auctioneers, 256 Second street.

Chancery Court Room, Will Smith, Judge; in Greenlaw Opera House, 155 Second street, third floor.

Common Law Court, G. D. Pierce, Judge; in Greenlaw Opera House, 155 Second street, third floor.

Circuit Court, Court Room, rear of Second Presb. and second streets.

Christian Advocate, Avalanche Building, 22 Jefferson street.

Dun & Co., R. G., Mercantile Agency, S. B. Wright, Manager, corner Main and Madison streets.

Dickinson, Williams & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 256 Front street.

Deaton, Lawrence and Frost, Copperas, 27 Madison street.

Dail, W. L., attorney at law, on Main street.

Davis, John A., dealer in corn, oats, hay, etc., 31 South Court street.

Dalton & Price, book and job printers, 9 Jefferson street.

Evans, D. H., wholesale liquors, 251 Front street.

Eddins, N. E., lumber dealer, opposite Gas Works.

Finley Church Dasher, 264 Main street.

Flannery, Joseph, plumber and gas pipe fitter, 35 Jefferson street.

Flaherty & Walsh, undertakers, 317 Second street.

Finley & Kellar, attorneys at law, 27 Madison street.

Forstery, Stanlebger & Co., grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 329 Main street.

Goodall House, 62 Jefferson street.

Galloway & Co., M. C., proprietors Avalanche, 22 Jefferson street.

Harris, Steckler & Hart, attorneys at law, 41 Madison street.

Heickell, Scott & Heickell, attorneys at law 35 Madison street.

Hernando Insurance Company, No. 17 Madison street.

Hubbard, Lacy, Secretary Agent, corner Main and Madison streets.

Hampton & Chambers, attorneys at law 42 Madison street.

Hunter, Fire M. C., millinery and dress making, 267 Main street.

Harris, Eliot & Phelan, attorneys at law, 43 Monroe street.

Hare Coal Company, coal dealers, 107 Main street.

Jones, Edward C., architect, 279½ Main street.

Kirtland, Pollard & Co., commission merchants and agents for Raines Plant, 329 Front street.

Kinney & Forster, real estate brokers and general agents, No. 7 Williams Block, corner of Madison and Second.

Keller, Dr. J. H., office 31 Jefferson street, Avalanche Editorial Rooms. Residence at General Hospital.

Knickerbocker Insurance Company, 14 Madison street.

Lehmer House, corner Washington and Second streets.

Lever & Co., Joseph S., boot and shoe dealers, corner of Main and Union streets.

Lowenstein & Brothers, S., wholesale and retail dry goods 262 Main street.

Land & Mallon, plumbers and steam pipe fitters, 264 Main street.

Lowenstine & Brother, J. H., dry goods, Clay Building, 261 Main street.

Levy & Co., A. S., auctioneers, 257 Second street.

Linkhauer & Brother, agents, boot and shoemakers, 261½ Second street.

Levy and Miller, general steamboat agents and forwarders, 14 Madison street.

Memphis City Mayhugh Institution, corner Jefferson and Front streets.

Municipal Court Room, George W. Bullett, Judge; corner Second and Monroe streets, second floor.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Ticket office, Bethel Block, southeast corner Court and Main streets.

Merchants' National Bank, No. 8 Jefferson street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, office No. 277 Main street.

Mathes & Walker, attorneys at law, Bethel Block.

Merchants' National Bank, 8 Jefferson street.

Moody & Co., John K., grocery and produce, 256 Front street.

Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Co. & S. B. Wright, Manager, corner Main and Madison streets.

Moore & Geoghegan, dealers in agricultural implements, 256 Front street.

Murray & Ridgely, merchant tailor No. 31 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn.

Muldoon & Bro., liquor dealers, 261 Main street.

McMahon & Tifts, Insurance Agents, corner Madison and Second streets.

Montgomery & Co, J. E., Steamboat Agents, foot of Jefferson street.

Meriden Brothers, staple and fancy dry goods, 262 Main street.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad, office 277½ Main street.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, Fleas Calvert, Superintendent.

New Memphis Theater, W. C. Thompson, manager, Jefferson street, below Third.

Perkins, J. T., attorney at law, Lee Block, 14 Union street.

Power & Motley, mercantile agents, 33 Second street.

Packer, H. P., coal dealer, 112 Main street.

Powell & Co., Pat, forwarding agents, 61 Union street.

Perkins & Co., reverse, dealers in books and stationery, 277½ Main street.

Perkins, H., saddlery and steel making, 277½ Main street.

Passmore & Co., W. H., General Auctioneers, Vincent Block, second street.

Postoffice, corner of Third and Jefferson streets. R. C. Gist, Postmaster.

Price & Treadwell, wholesale grocers, Lee Block, Union street.

Robinson, Sneed & Co., fashionable alcohol, 261 Main street.

Randolph, R. W., attorney at law, corner Monroe and Second streets.

Rayner, Stevens & Co., Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, Second street, Memphis, Tenn.

Southern Farmer, office 37 Court street.

Spratlan & Co., D. W., grocery and commission merchants, 256 Front street.

Southwestern Freight and Ticket Press Company, 33 Madison street.

Shotwell & Co., A. M., auctioneers, 260 Second street.

Scruggs, T. P. and M. R., attorneys at law, 32 Union street.

St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, McMahon & Tifts, agents; office, 43 Madison street.

Smith & Leech, wholesale liquor dealers, 252 Second street.

Semmes & Co., R. J., importers and dealers, 276 Main street.

Swanson & Co., W. T., Samples Dealers, foot of Adams street.

Sanitary Office, 37 South Court street.

Tobacco Office, 37 South Court street.

Tate & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 10 Jefferson street.

United States Internal Revenue Cashier, 29 Madison street.

United States Court, U. S. Trial Judge, Sec. 60 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

Vincent & Pennebaker, chemical cement, 33 Front street.

Varnish Factory, corner Washington and Main streets.

Wood & Co. E. R., 20 and Bankers, 20 Main street.

Wright & Co. M., steamboat agents, 20 Front street.

Wright, A. B. Patrick, attorney at law, 32½ Williams Block, Main street.

Wells & Bate, attorneys at law, Library Building, Public Square, over Jefferson.

Winfield, Dan, lager beer depot, 214 Adams street.

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WEDNESDAY NOON DISPATCHES

Desecration of the Tomb of the Putnams.

The Bribery Investigation—Wooley's Story a Fabrication.

Activity in Volunteer Circles in Canada.

BOSTON, May 20.—A tomb in the old burying ground at Danvers, holding the remains of the Putnam family for generations, was broken into by young thieves, who stole the silver plate from the coffins, and, breaking into the coffins, took the skeletons out and sold them to a manufacturer of bone manure. Some of the thieves have been arrested.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch states that J. C. Dunlevy, of Dayton, Ohio, yesterday testified before the Managers that he vouched for Wooley at the bank, and that he, Dunlevy, had been sent by Wooley to Judge Blackman, of Ohio, offering him twenty-five thousand dollars if he, Blackman, would use his influence to defeat the conviction of the President, which Blackman declined. Wooley testified to spending money in the interest of a client, in giving dinner parties, at which Evarts, Grosebeck and S. S. Cox were present. He accounted for $9,000 out of $25,000, but declined answering as to the remainder. On being placed in custody he stated that he had sent the money to Sheridan Shock, in New York, which was a contradiction of his former statement—that he had sent it to Peter Schwab, of Cincinnati. It states that a dispatch was received from Shock, stating that Wooley's story is sheer fabrication. He will be further examined to-day.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The Board of Health at a meeting yesterday ordered back to quarantine the brig Durago, which arrived at this port on the 15th, on the ground that there had been, previous to her departure from Matanzas, a contageous disease on board, of which two persons died.

MONTREAL, May 20.—The various battalions of the volunteer military here have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service.

HAVANA, May 20.—The *Herald's* special advices from Acapulco, state that Governor Alvarez had invited a force of 500 men and had called the militia of the State to arms in the Sierra, according to last accounts, to attack Chilpango, in the State of Guerro.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—The Lexington, Ky., races closed yesterday. The first race, three mile dash, free for all ages, purse $600, four horses started. This race was won by John M. Clay's chestnut colt, Victory. Time, 5:37. Second race, mile heats, consolation purse for beaten horses, free for all ages. Three horses started, and the race was won by Eva Douglas in two straight heats. Time, 1:50.

WASHINGTON.

Graphic Picture of the Impeachment Fizzle.

Rick Senators, Furious Radicals—Protended Investigations.

Butler's Effrontery—Heavy Bluff Game—City Without a Government.

A Quorum in Both Houses, Etc.

(Special Correspondence of the Louisville Courier)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1868.

The long agony is over—the mountain has labored and brought forth a mouse. Impeachment is dead, dying gracefully as has been stated plaintiffly, and only one thing is left undone—the measure and its projectors must be consigned to that infamy which they richly merit.

Much uncertainty prevailed last night and early this morning whether the vote would be taken on impeachment to-day, and consequently there was not much excitement exhibited, but about ten o'clock it began to be whispered about that decisive action would certainly be had, and that a result of conviction on the second and eleventh articles had been figured out.

Such were the outgivings of the Radicals, who were unusually confident. They thought they had "packed the card," and were so absolute a set of knaves as were ever born. They had held their caucus last night, and counted their men. Willey, of West Virginia, they had secured positively, and thought Ross, of Kansas, was equally certain. His brother, who had traveled all the way from Kansas to cause him to dishonor himself by voting for conviction, told the conspirators, at twelve o'clock, the Senator could be depended on. So close he was that his own brother did not know his purpose. About one o'clock in the morning the Senator handed me the subjoined dispatch, with answer:

LEAVENWORTH, May 14.

Senator Ross:

Kansas has heard the evidence, and demands the conviction of the President.

D. R. ANTHONY, and One Thousand others.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

I do not recognize your right to demand that I shall vote either for or against conviction. I have taken an oath to do impartial justice, and trust I shall have the courage and honesty to vote according to the dictates of my own judgment, and for the highest good of the country.

E. G. ROSS.

It was clear from this where he stood; and hence at an early hour this morning I telegraphed you acquittal was assured. The Radicals, however, were confident and bold until they discovered Ross was not present at the usual morning conspiracy, and they became apprehensive, but in accordance with the agreement of last night's consultation held by the Senators, (judges—God save the mark!) they determined to have a vote on the eleventh article.

About 11 o'clock Conkling appeared in his seat, and shortly afterward Howard was brought in, evidently in no condition to be there. But hatred, that fire of hell, raged in his soul, and in obedience to its call, he came to assist in striking down the Executive from his high place. In the meantime intelligence was conveyed to Senator Grimes that the vote would be taken, and no postponement be allowed on account of his sickness, and against the positive injunction of his physician the brave old man had himself conveyed to the Senate. His appearance surprised the Radicals, and created a decided sensation in the gallaries. By this time the Senate business was over, and the galleries had become filled to their capacity.

The sick men naturally excited attention. One Radical looked at Howard and said, "the old feller deserves credit for coming," and another (Democrat) said, "Howard looked like he was nearly dead, and he wouldn't care if he had died a week ago." A Radical lady, the wife of a Senator, remarked in piquant terms of old Grimes, remarking that "he was an old scold and mean fellow any how, and he took on his friends' chances were directed towards Willey and Ross, who really were the centre of attraction, and though least among the Senators on this particular occasion, they occupied a more important position, and on them devolved more important responsibilities than often belong to a legislator. The fate of the Executive, the fate of the nation, itself, depended on the vote of one Senator. If he voted against conviction, the President was saved, and the country was saved. Every movement of the doubtful Senators was watched with argus eyes. If Willey talked with his colleague, a declared anti-impeacher, it was instantly concluded he would vote with him. But soon afterward he could be observed with Pomeroy, one of the conspirators; the spectators was quickly determined he must vote for conviction. And he did. Ross was more closely watched by the Radicals, for he was under the ban of suspicion, but it was not fortunately known until he rose and voted what that vote was.

The court was convened.

Mr. Williams moved that he vote be taken on the eleventh article first, and the question being taken on taking up the motion, resulted as follows: Ayes, 34; noes, 19.

Messrs. Ross and Willey voted no, which was considered bad for conviction.

The vote was then taken on the question of voting first on the eleventh article, resulting the same—34 to 19, Mr. Wade voting in both instances in the affirmative.

Now this was an agreed thing on the part of the conspirators. Their game was to convict on the eleventh article first, if possible; then, if they failed, they would move and carry a postponement, so as to have still another chance to manipulate some one Senator, and eventually accomplish their wicked purpose. If they commenced with the first, second, and so on, as usual, of course with the defeat of the last article, the President would have gone forth acquitted and a free man, and impeachment would have collapsed. It required only a majority to postpone, and it was finally done.

At 12:20, amid breathless silence, the 11th article was read and the vote taken, the Chief Justice stating the question of each Senator, "guilty" or "not guilty."

Some amusement was created by the prompt reply of Mr. Cameron, voting "guilty" before the question was fairly out of the mouth of the Chief Justice. The vote resulted 35 to 19.

Messrs. Fowler, Trumbull, Grimes, Van Winkle, Fessenden, Ross and Willey voted not guilty, as they did the twelve Democrats and Conservatives, giving them nineteen votes. When Ross' name was called every one present held their breath, and the silence was painful. When the words "not guilty" issued from his lips there was a surpressed murmur, and the crowd could hardly refrain from some expression of their pent-up feelings. Sumner's countenance fell, and Butler looked like a whipped cur, his impudent and nonchalant air giving way for the moment. The Radicals were crestfallen, and, of course the faces of the anti-impeachers beamed with satisfaction when the result was announced. The President was thus actually acquitted.

Then followed motions for adjournment in accordance with the programme of the conspirators. Henderson moved the court be adjourned until July. Voted down. McCreery moved for an adjournment *sine die*, which, like the other, failed, the impeachers voting in solid phalanx each time. Finally they carried their point to adjourn Tuesday week, May 26, and the crowd quickly dispersed.

The impeachers are furious over their defeat, and denounce Ross, Fessenden, Trumbull, etc., without stint, but their fiercest invective is turned against the Chief Justice. His it is, they allege, who defeated their pet measure, which was at once to remove their hated foe, Johnson, and give them possession of the Government. And this they charge the Chief Justice of being the head of a conspiracy for this purpose; that he handed with Fessenden, Trumbull and their associates, and have compassed the defeat of impeachment.

But the Chief Justice may well look down on them in lofty scorn. He needed only a great occasion to assert his great intellect and power, and he has risen to the occasion.

And this he accomplished by no corrupt appliance or combination, but by his moral influence alone. Mr. Chase to-day is in a prouder position than if he were the chief of the nation. His name will be linked with the great men of our country, and be gratefully remembered by the people, when his defamers are forgotten.

What is the next move of the impeachers? and what was the object of postponement? First: they concluded it would not do to carry the odium of defeat into the Chicago Convention; next, they are considering whether they may not succeed by admitting the Arkansas Senators. But that will not avail them, as it clearly is Chase's game to defeat that project. Next, they profess to believe that "bribery" has secured certain Senators, and at present they declare they intend to order an "investigation" of the subject. And, lastly, like Micawber, they are waiting for something "to turn up." But the thing is dead—never to be resurrected. Let its epitaph be written: "Born in sin, it lived in shame and died in infamy." X. L.

Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The proceedings of Congress to-day, if less exciting than Saturday, was full of interest.

The audacious and shameful course of the Managers is the main topic of discussion. They issue summons for witnesses regardless of the rules of the House, propriety or even decency. The House, through their influence, refused to allow a Democrat to be added to the committee, and their proceedings are literally of the star chamber order.

Under the guidance of reckless and mischievous Butler, they are calling a large number of persons before them, including ladies, to exort some evidence against they care not who, so it may be tortured to a semblance of corrupt conduct on impeachment. Of course, this only applies to those who are against conviction; as Thad. Stevens says he don't think it would have been wrong if bribery were used in favor of conviction.

The investigation will create a stir for a few days, but impeachment is dead, and cannot be galvanized into life.

Butler threatened to have Charles T. Wooley, of Cincinnati, arrested, for leaving this city temporarily, after he was summoned, but crawled down when told that Wooley had returned.

There has been no bribery, without the Radicals are guilty, as the investigation will determine.

Schenck's brutal attack in the House, on the venerable Judge Woodward, and the refusal of the House to allow the latter to reply, is on a par with the actions of that individual and of the House which allowed the one and refused the other.

The debate was interesting in the Senate on the Arkansas bill. Fessenden raised a sensation when he said he would like to see the Senator who would dare advocate allowing Arkansas Senators to vote on impeachment, and Garret Davis created a commotion by declaring Sumner ought to be expelled for his conduct during the trial of impeachment.

Ross has received hundreds of insulting and threatening letters since Saturday.

The sole purpose of the managers and strikers seems directed toward intimidation, but their game will soon be played out.

Intelligence from Chicago leaves no doubt that the Vice Presidency is between Wade, Colfax and Hamilton.

Yesterday the charter of the city expired, and to-day we are without a city government, except a temporary police which is authorized by Congress for an indefinite time.

Although many Senators and Representatives have left here for the purpose of attending the Chicago Convention, it is believed that there will be a quorum present in both Houses during the week.

Tennessee has again been swindled. The State owns 500,000 acres of agricultural college lands. The scrip has been privately sold at 90 cents on the dollar, when brokers in Chicago and other cities were ready to give 95 cents. The committee were about to sell out at 80 cents when another party came upon the scene and bid 90, compelling the first buyer to go up half of one per cent. Infamous.

NATIONAL TELEGRAPH.

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A [illegible] formed by a recent act of Congress for the purpose of establishing the most extensive [illegible] and mail routes in the United States. The stock is to be issued upon the same principle as that of the Government Pacific R. R. Company, which recently commenced operations. The stock is to [illegible] and the entire business controlled by the stockholders. This is done, as so much in demand at the present time in every old section of the country where the lines pass.

THE CAPITAL IS TO BE

$10,000,000

In 100,000 shares of the par value of

$100 PER SHARE

on the several amounts to be paid as follows: One per cent. at the time of subscribing, and an additional [illegible] the entire capital, as soon subscribed, and then 05 calls to be [illegible] per cent. per month. When thirty-five per cent of the stock shall be paid in, the Company will commence [illegible] and [illegible] This will give the Company a paid up guarantee fund of

$35 PER SHARE

CASH CAPITAL OF $3,500,000

which will be sufficient to duplicate lines to all the leading to the paying points reached by the present monopoly.

The present Telegraph Companies throughout the country have been consolidated into one huge monopoly, and are now serving over SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS annually, or over one hundred per cent. on the actual cost of their lines and improvement capital having been watered over ONE HUNDRED per cent.

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY has received a recognition from the United States Government of the importance of their enterprise, with a grant of the same valuable franchises ever conferred upon a telegraph company. No other line ever before had the right of way granted to the company to construct and operate lines over every RAILROAD and MAIL ROUTE in the United States. The position of this Company differs from that of any company ever before organized. The question of the RIGHT OF WAY IS FOREVER SETTLED.

The Stockholders of this Company cannot be outvoted by any other Company. The act of Congress under which this Company has been organized prohibits any transfer of the franchises which would

CALLS---HOW TO BE MADE

One per cent of the Stock will be required on subscribing, and subsequent calls, not to exceed five per cent. per month, will be made by the Board of Directors, from time to time, as may be necessary, to supply funds to construct and equip the lines; but no calls will be made after two per cent. is paid, until the entire Capital Stock shall have been subscribed.

ACTUAL CAPITAL REQUIRED

The Company confidently believe that thirty-five per cent of the Capital Stock will realize [illegible]

25,000 Miles of Wire

Which will connect all the commercial centers and important places in the United States. This relation rests upon the most reliable estimates and responsible offers to construct and equip the lines.

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY is organized under the laws of the state of New York, and was [illegible] formed by an act of Congress, approved July 24, 1866.

President—GEORGE E. SENTER, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Vice President—ROBERT SQUIERS, of New York City.

Secretary—GEORGE B. WALLER, of New York City.

COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, New York

A limited amount of the capital stock of this Company is allotted to this locality, and those having an opportunity, [illegible] subscribing, will be placed upon equal terms with its originators, and will secure like interests in all franchises which have accrued, or may hereafter accrue to the Company from any and all sources.

Stock can be subscribed for at the office of the MERCANTILE AGENCY of R. G. DUN & Co., Room No. 4, Commercial Bank Building, corner Main and Madison streets, Memphis, Tenn.

S. B. WRIGHT,
General Agent for Memphis and Vicinity.

IRON STAMPED WARE

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING, IN CONNECTION WITH THE ST. LOUIS STAMPING COMPANY

A full line of TINNED AND POLISHED STOCKPOT IRON WARE, suitable alike for

Household, Miners' or Camp Use,

And the pleasure is calling the attention of Grocers, Hardware and general dealers to the many desirable qualities of the WARE for sale at as low prices as the inferior article is offered, being the ONE of which the manufacturers and labels [illegible] that are to every pail, pan, kettle or [illegible] POLISHED PAIL AND STEW PANS, as we are sure they bear only to be seen to be appreciated.

Many of the articles are made entirely of our pressed [illegible] which, combined with the [illegible] of the several [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Advertisements in this column will be charged ten cents per line for each insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

COUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—CORRIGAN'S PECTORAL BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases or it pays back your money. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle. Depot 127 Second street, Memphis. Sold by GOODYEAR, 316 Second street, Agent. Price 25 cents. m 3rd

WANTS.

WANTED—Everybody to know that DR. RUSSELLIN'S DISPENSARY, Nos. 40 and 42 North Court street, established in 1866, is the largest and oldest institution of the kind in the South for the cure of special diseases. Cures guaranteed or no fee. my19

WANTED—A few gentlemen DAY BOARDERS; also, one gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a large comfortable room. Apply at 4202 Main street. my17

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A two story FRAME RESIDENCE, with seven rooms, Kitchen and servants' room, large back yard, good cistern, etc. Situated No. 167 Market street. For terms apply to a good tenant. Apply at No. 159 Market street, or at Citizens' United Bank. apr25

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A splendid concrete HALL'S IRON SAFE, combination lock, cost $400; also, BEARD & SHOEMAKER SAFE. For sale cheap. Inquire at AVALANCHE OFFICE. my19

FOR SALE—Twelve A No. 1 BILLIARD TABLES. Apply to D. H. EVANS, 24 Front street.

THURSDAY, : : : MAY 21, 1868

THE National Radical Convention, at Chicago, was fully organized last evening, with JAMES B. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, as permanent Chairman. He made a strong GRANT speech on taking his seat, which will be found in our dispatches. He says that the Convention meets to select a ruler for the nation, thus arrogating that the Convention can make a President. A proposition made by one of the SMITHS from Indiana, to declare GRANT the nominee by acclamation, was cried down. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention of Generals and Colonels, an outside pressure machine in the GRANT interest, has already presented instructions in his behalf. There will be opposition to GRANT, but his nomination is a foregone conclusion and he will accept it. The struggle will be over the Vice Presidency. There are various well-matched aspirants for that office, WADE, COLFAX, FENTON, WILSON, CURTIS and HAMLIN are perhaps the most prominent. The editorial correspondent of the AVALANCHE telegraphs a graphic description of affairs in the Radical camp. He thinks that FENTON'S chances are best, because HAM CARTER is for him. Old BEN. WADE, whose wife snubbed all of her acquaintances last week on account of her husband's flattering prospects of being President, would be willing now to accept the chances for the Vice Presidency, but he is not popular with his party. We care not who is nominated, whether WADE, COLFAX, or HAM CARTER; but we do feel an interest in the forthcoming platform. Whatever occurs of importance will be faithfully described in the AVALANCHE specials which we are to receive until the Convention adjourns.

THE Sailors' and Soldiers' Convention, now in session at Chicago, should be called the Colonels' and Generals' Convention. In reading over a list of the committees, we notice that the National Executive Committee consists of one private, six captains, one surgeon, eight majors, ten colonels and twenty-seven generals. This shows the composition of the Convention. Among the generals are BUTLER, BURBRIDGE, BRISBIN, STOKES, BANKS and others of less notoriety. The colonels are not particular favorites with the Goddess FAME. One of the "majors" is BENJAMIN F. RICE, Senator elect from Arkansas, a carpet-bagger of free lunch antecedents. The South is not represented by any one else on the Executive Committee. Major RICE, Senator elect from Arkansas, is doubtless considered enough of the kind to represent the entire South. That private must be a happy fellow to find himself in such distinguished company. The committee only needs a preying (sic) chaplain and a paymaster to complete its organization as a military company, and if called out to suppress the Ku-Klux in the Democratic city of Chicago, the officers would no doubt distinguish themselves at the head of private WILL A. SHORT of Pennsylvania. The make up of this committee, while encouraging to the private soldier who fights for thirteen dollars a month and glory to boot, demonstrates the ability and patriotic readiness of Radicals to hold office.

We give place to a very practical and interesting article from our valued correspondent "Memphis," this morning, in regard to the "waning trade of Memphis," to the exclusion of editorial matter.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: In my first article I stated nothing new relative to our labor system in the South; but only said what all admit, whether Conservative or Radical. As proof of this, in every Southern State may be found "emigrant aid societies," many of them organized under Radical legislation, as in Tennessee. All these societies correctly appreciate the great fact *that the South needs laborers of the soil.* This is a tacit confession that our black population is not such an agricultural one as we need, and that every laudable effort should be made to introduce such a population as we *can* rely upon. It is a little remarkable, too, that in urging this introduction of additional population, no Legislature and no emigrant society has ever proposed bringing any more negroes among us. Again is a frank confession that all parties are becoming tired of the negroes, except the white adventurers who would obtain, through negro votes, offices white men would deny them. So far from desiring the introduction of any more negroes among us, all good men earnestly yearn for the exodus of that race, and begin to ponder, in all seriousness, the warning words of that great man, Jefferson: "Nothing is more certain that that the two races cannot live together as equals, under the same government. Nature, habit, instinct, all forbid it." No one can blame the negro for his joy at his freedom. It is the instinct of the human heart. But his negative characteristics—his indolence, improvidence and want of enterprise—unfit him for the duties of the agriculturalist, and hence the universal yearning that he would leave us forever.

Men of all parties feel that if the South ever regains her former prosperity, it must be through the labor of the intelligent, industrious white men. We need settlers, who will identify their interest, their wants, their rights with ours; and who, in no sense, can be classed as inimical to us. We want settlers of the soil, men who will deny the negroes none of their just rights, but who will insist that the white men of the South shall have all theirs restored to them. With such immigrants, our favored land cannot long remain under the blight now sapping all its sources of prosperity. Can such be induced to come among us and become citizens? This is the question at last. If they cannot, then the country which built up Memphis will become waste places, and briars and weeds will flourish where cotton and grain once grew. If such men cannot be induced to purchase and locate among us, and aid in the cultivation of millions of rich acres now lying idle, then the question for the planters of the South will be, To what state shall we emigrate? With all the present deplorable rule shall continue to curse the South; it must become a Hayti or San Domingo. It must cease to produce, in vast abundance, those products which have served to enrich the world, and which should build up her own towns and cities. If we cannot settle up the surrounding country with such a population as benefits all lands, then the stores and dwellings in Memphis "for rent" will be rapidly multiplied. I believe such a class of intelligent, industrious, enterprising citizens can be induced to come among us, if our own citizens will but do their duty. Much may be done toward getting immigrants from Europe, though that is a movement of time. In the Northwestern States—say Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—are thousands of small farmers, now renters, perhaps, who desire to purchase, but who find land there too dear for their means. There are thousands, too, whose own farms are too small for the wants of their growing families, and feel that they must sell, at high prices, and go where lands are cheaper. Nine out of ten follow the waves of immigration which, for fifty years, have been steadily surging from New York westward, until now the great Northwest holds the destinies of the Union in the hollow of her hand. Combining with the South, their joint power would be irresistible. Is it not evident that *there* is the place we must look for help? Do not interest and policy dictate an effort to divert a portion of that people in this direction when they migrate? Is any other portion of the North so immediately identified with the South—especially with this portion of the Mississippi valley? Do any people of the North come and go among us as freely as the citizens of that great Ohio valley region? Do any others know Southern character as well? For fifty years they have been trading with us on flatboats, steamboats and railroads. For many years before the war, our intercourse was daily. They saw Southern men and Southern characters in all phases. They saw slavery and slaves, and slave plantations, from northeastern Kentucky and northeastern Missouri, to the Gulf. They saw corn, and cotton, and sugar cultivated by slaves, and they sold these same slaves thousands of dollars' worth of goods, and their masters millions. They had none of the prejudices against slavery that the genuine down-easter has; and when they equipped the army it was not upon the sickly sentimentality of "freedom for the negro," but to prevent a dissolution of the Union. Such men always respected our rights, and they do so now. For reasons above given, it will be less difficult to get such men to come among us than any others, for we are not strangers to them in language, religion or government. If the citizens of Memphis desire to see such a population buying up our lands and adding to our productions; if they wish to see more products raised for sale and exchange in Memphis; if they desire to see trade increased and their houses tenanted, they must do *their* part toward attempting to get such a population in the surrounding country. There are thousands of acres of land to be bought in Mississippi at low prices. If intelligent, energetic agents were sent to these States, with maps of their land and pamphlets, showing the peculiar advantages they possess, I think a tide of immigration would be started in this direction which would be rapidly followed by other waves. If we can but get one settlement in one neighborhood, but break the ground in one county in Ohio or Illinois, the new comers will soon draw around them others of their relations and friends, who will be implicitly guided by the reports made by the pioneers. A beginning only is needed. Are not the anticipated results worthy of an earnest effort to attain them? Let the landlords and lot owners of Memphis answer.

In my next I will say something of our railroad policy. MEMPHIS.

LEXINGTON RACES.

Association Course—Spring Meeting. 1868—Seventh Day.

LEXINGTON, Monday, May 18, 1868.

Editors Louisville Courier:

The race to-day is mile heats, best three in five; free for all ages; purse $300. There are only three entries, and Ford's Frank Walford is the favorite at large odds. Maggie McCarty is second choice, Bobs anon going at one dollar.

FIRST HEAT.

The three high-mettled steeds are at the starting point, and after two false starts "they go." Ford's entry leading, Harper second and Bohannon three lengths in the rear. The positions are the same until coming down the home stretch, when the three get abreast. The excitement is high—whip and spur are freely used, and the cheap Bohannan entry gives Maggie McCarthy the go-by, and it is neck and neck between Ford and Bohannon, Ford winning the heat by a neck, Bohannon second, Maggie McCarthy third. Time 1:50¼.

SECOND HEAT.

For this heat Ford sells at $50 against the field—the other two bringing $15. The horses cool off well, but there is a rumor that Maggie is lame. However they all come to time and get off at the first tap—Ford leading all the way around—winning the second heat by several lengths, Bohannon second and Harper third. Time 1:50.

THIRD DAY.

The excitement has abated—the thing is considered all on one side, and for this heat there is neither pool selling nor betting. The horses are at the string, and after two or three false attempts a good start is effected. Ford leading the entire mile, and winning the heat and race easy—Maggie McCarthy second, and Bohanon third. Time, 1:54¾.

SUMMARY.

MONDAY, May 18, 1868.—Mile heats, best 3 in 5; free for all ages; purse $300.

James W. Ford's b c Frank Wolford 4 years old, by Ruric, dam Parodi, by Glencoe; weight 104 pounds	1	1	1
B. G. Bruce's (R. B. Bohannon's) c by Australian, dam by Sarpedon	2	2	3
John Harper's b m Maggie McCarthy, 6 years old, by Revenue, dam Midway, by Boston; weight 107 pounds	3	3	2

Time—1:50¼, 1:50, 1:51¾.

To-morrow, Tuesday, there will be two races—a three mile dash and a *consolation* purse for beaten horses—mile heats.

CORPORAL.

A Prospective Rumpus.

From the Chicago Times, 19th.

The Presidential nominating convention of the Jacobin party commences its session in Chicago to-day.

The delegates have arrived, each laboriously lugging a large carpet-bag, freighted with great moral ideas; each armed and equipped, as the party directs, in the interests of God and humanity.

There is reason to think that the arming was neither unitimely nor unnecessary. For never, in the history of Presidential nominating conventions, were the enemies to fight and the foes to punish so numerous as they now appear to all "earnest" Jacobins.

Democracy, the natural enemy of the revolutionary Jacobins, is almost lost sight of in the new ardor that has been aroused in the Jacobin bosom, by the impeachment failure, to punish "the traitors." By that name the Southern white people are no longer meant; but the seven bolting Senators who voted not guilty, together with their apologists in the Radical family circle.

While on one hand, it is a moment imagined that the convention will record its voice for the punishment of Mr. Jefferson Davis, the indications are now very conspicuous that a resolution will be proposed to censure the "seven traitors," if not to excommunicate them from partisan fellowship. The friends of impeachment are spreading the word among the delegates with the view of compassing such a result in the convention, hoping thereby to lull the power of vitality in the already rotten carcass of that partisan infamy. The movement will of course meet with opposition, but as soon as its present strength among the delegates who have arrived, that whether it succeed or fail, a magnificent row in the convention seems to be unavoidable, unless the apologists of the "seven traitors" surrender at discretion.

Certain it is, from present appearances, that the hostility between the party and the seven traitors cannot be amicably compromised. The party will go into convention with three enemies to fight: The Democracy; A. Johnson and his friends; and the seven traitors and their friends. And the prospects are excellent for a three cornered fight before it, with the lines of battle only more distinctly defined, and the desire to punish the seven traitors stronger than ever.

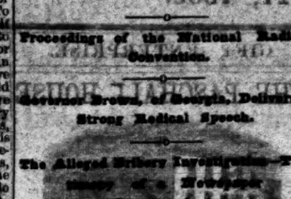
TELEGRAPH

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Proceedings of the National Radical Convention.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, Delivers a Strong Radical Speech.

The Alleged Bribery Investigation—Testimony of a Newspaper Correspondent.



NASHVILLE, May 20.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance convened in this capitol to-day. Over one hundred delegates are present, representing twenty-two States. There are twenty-three delegates from Tennessee. Memphis is represented by Thomas Cocke, Ferguson, Coghlin and Dashiell.

Among the attendants are Most Worthy Patriarch J. N. Stearn, of New York; Past Worthy Patriarch Dr. Bradford, of Kentucky; Most Worthy Scribe Hodges, of Massachusetts.

Stearns presides over the body. Rules of order were adopted and the report of the Most Worthy Patriarch read. The latter shows the order to be in a fine financial condition, and making rapid progress everywhere, and that Tennessee has unbounded divisions, and three hundred members who paid in six thousand dollars during the year.

An election takes place next Saturday. To-night the National Division was received at the capitol by the State Division. There is a large attendance of citizens with speeches and much enthusiasm.

On Thursday a regular meeting will be held for the transaction of business.

An excursion to the Hermitage on the Talisman is arranged for Friday. There will be a fine dinner on the river bank, and some good speeches. Rev. Dr. R. A. Young will deliver the anniversary oration.

Saturday morning will be taken up with business, and at two o'clock p.m. there is to be a great temperance demonstration in the shape of a procession through the principal streets of the city.

It is not probable that the National Division will adjourn before the early part of next week.

The Episcopal Convention convened at Columbia to-day.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 20.

Special dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.

Tennessee has twenty delegates: Tom Hamilton, T McKinley, W Bosson, W G Elliott, L C Houk, W J Smith, A P Curry, R Hough, G M Greely, F S Richards, General Rodgers, Harry Lee, Ham Carter (colored, and the ablest member), W B Stokes, Rev. Mr T H Pearnes, Barbour Lewis, who got here late to-day from Washington, with a fee in his ear and Shelby county bonds in his pocket.

It is rumored that Grant will decline a nomination, but, being impeachment sick, it is only rumor.

Wade, Colfax, Fenton, Wilson, Curtis and Hamlin are candidates for Vice President, Fenton of New York will probably succeed. Ham Carter was for Fenton and W. J. Smith for Wade before the Tennessee delegation on Monday night, but Stokes presiding was against Wade because he was a regular cusser. Smith was as imploring as when he asked for the news agency of the AVALANCHE. Delegates from the unreconstructed States were out of the Union, the negro vote, however, was too strong to resist and they came in.

Arkansas is represented by one Major Rice, who controls ten votes; Mississippi by Woodfolk, the rival of one Gill, and has fourteen votes.

Impeachment has grown weaker, but is not abandoned. The seven Senators are freely damned and deepest by the ex-trapey delegates from the unreconstructed, who have badges of all colors pinned to their coats, marked Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Tennessee, etc., and who talk of "We of the South."

Scalawag carpet-bagger W. G. McConnell, delegate from New Orleans, was arrested for stealing, in 1865, $750 from an old man named Lyon, of Madison, Illinois. He turned carpet-bagger, commenced life in New Orleans in 1867, and is now a delegate. Chicago expects another stroke of darkness this week.

Thirty thousand strangers are in this city. Everything is full, except W. S. Smith, Barbour Lewis and Bishop Simpson), who have fasted and prayed for impeachment.

Ex-Governor Joseph Brown, of Georgia, made an out-and-out Radical speech in the evening session. It was applauded to the echo.

Associated Press Dispatches.

CHICAGO, May 20.

Governor Ward, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, called the Convention to order in a brief address. The delegates were here to take no step backward, to demonstrate that the war was no failure. An emancipated race, lifted from slavery, to day unites with Republican liberty. Neither armed treason nor political treachery can arrest the triumph of our cause. Your leader, the great Captain of the age, the nation will greet as the precursor of victory to our cause, and peace to the republic. [Applause.]

Prayer by Bishop Simpson.

On motion of Governor Ward, General Carl Schurs was made temporary chairman, and conducted to the chair amid applause.

General Schurz delivered a brief address, in which he returned thanks, sketched the history of the Radical party, asserted its triumph in support of liberty, union, humanity and equal rights. The problem of the future, he said, is to secure the fruits of the past, and adapt the country to the new order of things. This requires the greatest prudence and firmness. Referring to Mr. Lincoln, he said: We measure our loss through his death by what he left behind him. (Laughter and applause.) He counselled moral courage. Victory will be true to the Republican party so long as the party is true to itself. Let no passion carry us beyond the bounds of wisdom and self respect. [Applause.] He counselled wisdom, justice to the soldier, to Southern union men, to the colored race, and to national creditors. This sentiment excited great enthusiasm. Let us be just, he said, inside of the party as well as out of it.

A committee of one from each State was appointed as a committee on credentials.

A debate arose on the call of California, it being announced that there was a double delegation from that State. Sears, of California, bitterly denounced the contestants who dispute the seats of his delegation. He demanded admission, without question, and hoped the convention would not dignify the opposition by admitting that there is a contest. The whole subject was referred to the committee on credentials.

The Secretary proceeded with the call of the States, but omitted those not represented in Congress. This gave rise to a debate, terminating in a motion that all the Southern States be called, which was agreed to.

A motion to admit Colorado was made and carried.

Efforts were made to admit Montana and other Territories, but the subject was referred to the Credential Committee.

Mr. Codbrans, of New York, moved the adoption of permanent rules for the government of the Convention, and that the Rules of the House of Representatives of the United States be the rules for its temporary government, so far as as applicable. Agreed to.

A Committee of one from each State was then appointed on Permanent Organization.

A Committee on Resolutions was next appointed.

Mr. Kennicky, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that all resolutions offered be referred without debate to the Committee on Resolutions.

On motion of McClure, the roll for the Committee on Order of Business was called, and resulted: Alabama, George M. Reynolds; Arkansas, H. H. Scudell; Georgia, Days G. Griffin; Mississippi, D. M. Williams; Tennessee, R. Lewis, etc., etc.

On motion of General Sickles, the Convention then took recess till five o'clock.

Evening.—The Convention reassembled at five o'clock.

The Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, Hamilton Harris, chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the name of James R. Hawley, of the committee, for permanent president of the Convention. This announcement was received with tremendious applause.

The President was conducted to the chair by ex-Congressman Solomon, of Wisconsin, and Joe Brown, of Georgia, amid great cheering for Hawley, Brown and Solomon.

Hawley addressed the Convention as follows:

Gents of the Convention, I tender you my most grateful thanks for the high honor conferred. Deeply impressed with the responsibilities of the position, I earnestly solicit your indulgence and aid. We have come together with the momentous duty of selecting a chief ruler of a nation which leads the world in the promotion of freedom and equal rights. [Applause.] Indications of your purpose and spirit already given assure me you will maintain the noble character of the Republican party. We remember at this time the Convention of 1860, with its profound anxieties and gloomy forebodings of liberty, and its enthusiastic acceptance of wager of battle tendered by slavery and secession. [Applause.] It now seems clear to us that God ruled our counsels. He made our declaration of principles manly and sincere. He gave us a Lincoln for a President, [Tremendous yells.] God send us like wisdom to-day. He tested us in a manner and to an extent which the liveliest imagination could not have anticipated. Posterity, we hope, will decide that we met that test with a spirit worthy of a free people. Countless treasure was expended and three hundred thousand lives were sacrificed for liberty and equality. We not only offered our lives and property, but, more than all, laid our prejudices of race and class upon the altar of our country. Success redoubled our nerve and the same high resolves rule to-day, and honest men of this country are even making greater sacrifices. We learned first lesson when we found we must make all men free and call them to battle-fields. We learned second when we found we must go on and give impartially to all new a share in the Government. With a fearless expression on essential questions at issue, which people will understand, and no ingenious device, no words can obscure, passing by all personal and subjective controversies, working in perfect confidence, we feel sure that American people will do right in the end. Every dollar of National Debt the blood of a soldier is pledged for, every bond in letter and spirit must be sacred as a soldier's grave. We must win; we shall win the old fight. Liberty, equality and fraternity against oppression, caste and aristocracy. The old fight, to make the world better, with malice toward none—charity for all. [Loud applause.] Hawley concluded by a very complimentary allusion to Grant; hoped he might be their standard bearer, etc., etc.

Smith, of Indiana, moved, as the first and most fitting act of the Convention, to declare Grant the nominee by acclamation, amid cries of "No, no." The delegate subsided.

The delegates from the Sailors and Soldiers' Convention were then received.

Governor Fairchild, on their behalf, declared for Grant for President.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 20.

The Collector of Internal Revenue, Mr. Stook, says the statement that he directly or indirectly received $10,000 from C. E. Wooly, of Cincinnati, to assist breaking down impeachment, is entirely unfounded.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says Mr. Boynton, a newspaper correspondent, testified before the impeachment Managers to-day that Senator Ross told him last week that he would vote for conviction on the eleventh article.

A negro mob, of both sexes, attempted to rescue a prisoner from the police on Wooster street yesterday. Quite a fight ensued; bricks and stones were thrown, but the police conquered, holding their prisoner and making some new arrests.

The organization of the South Pacific Railroad Company (the purchasers of the Southwest Pacific Railroad) was completed to-day at their office. The following officers were elected: Francis B. Hays, of Boston, President; Clinton B. Fiske, of St. Louis, Vice President; N. L. Halsey, of New York, Treasurer. The road is to be pushed on the 35th parallel without delay.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 20.

The Impeachment Managers examined several witnesses, among them Hon. Ed. Cooper, of Tennessee.

In the House Eggleston reported a bill which was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce, authorizing the taking possession of the bar at Pass Louire, at the mouth of the Mississippi, for the construction of a canal without expense to the Government. The House adjourned until Saturday.

WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, MASS., May 20.

The Democratic State Convention met to-day to elect delegates to the National Convention. Two hundred towns and cities were represented by nine hundred and fifty-six delegates. Hon. Charles Green, of Boston, was chosen President, with fifty Vice-Presidents. The Convention was quite animated, but by a strong vote declined to instruct the delegates. No formal speeches were made. The delegates generally are desirous to leave the party free to take such position as circumstances may render it deem as favorable to success. John Quincy Adams, late Democratic candidate for Governor, made a brief speech in response to call, after which the Convention adjourned, with three cheers for the next Governor of Massachusetts.

SCHENECTADY.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 20.

Tax payers voted 622 against 123 to introduce water works. Women voted.

Lieutenant Preston H. Chittenden, Adjutant of the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, had occasion to confiscate some horses, during Grierson's march through Alabama, in 1865. After his discharge he attended law school at Columbia College, New York City, and last Friday, at the close of his final examination, he was arrested on a warrant sworn out by an Alabama man named John G. Winter, who claims that the Lieutenant stole horses from him. Chittenden procured bail for $1,500 next morning, and was released.

A row occured at a social party given by a Cleveland (Ohio) hook and ladder company, on Tuesday night, in the course of which J. P. Adams, a painter, was shot in the groin by a man calling himself J. A. Pollard, or Ballard. The circumstances of the shooting are not clearly known; but it appears that Pollard was accused of insulting a lady of the company, was ejected from the room, and, he claims, was severely beaten. He says he drew his pistol only to protect himself, and did not know the man who was shot.

The majority for the subscription of $300,000 to the Tennessee and Pacific railroad, as far as heard from Tuesday, was 1,560.

MARRIED.

On the 19th of May, in Houston, Texas, by the Rev. Dr. Cox, Captain J. C. CRAIG to Miss CARRIE PARHAM, all of that city.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Funeral of the residence of J. M. Anderson, No. 44 Rid street, at 4 o'clock p.m. to-day.

The Hooks will take place this afternoon, May 21, at four o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited.

AUCTION.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION!

THE STOCK OF FURNITURE OF

Flaherty & Weeche, 37 Union Street,

Will be sold positively, at auction, MONDAY, May 25,

THOMAS MAYBERRY, Receiver.
A. S. LEVY & CO., Auctioneers. my21

Lease for Sale at Auction.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, the 21st instant, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, we will sell on the premises, south side of Washington street, and 100 feet of Fourth.

A Valuable Lease of Eleven Years.

The lot has a front of 50 feet by forty deep to an alley, and has been used for several years as a livery stable. Any person desirous of embarking in the wood business will find this a rare opportunity for investment.

TERMS—Cash.

W. H. PASCHALL & CO.
my21 Auctioneers.

ISOLETTE, THE FEMALE SPY.

A Story of Charleston and the War.

BY J. WITHERSPOON ERVIN.

In the issue of the YORKVILLE ENQUIRER for the 21st of June, will be commenced the publication of the above thrilling and interesting narrative, written expressly for its columns, by one of the most popular writers of the State. The principal scenes of the story are laid in Charleston and vicinity, and the more behind-the-curtain views of the secret workings of the rebellion, as well as the events which occurred in that locality during the late war.

One of the most painful circumstances connected with the heroic career of Charleston, during the three years of siege, is to be found in the fact, that during all this time there were persons in the city, "in high life," who were engaged in spying out and sending information to the enemy. Dozens of the leading families were implicated, and that fiends plotted and the movements of troops indicated as soon as begun, and the fleet notified of the time for arrival and departure of blockade runners, is to cautiously all these manifestations of the enemy conducted. So cautiously all these manifestations of the enemy conducted that even when the vigilance of the most experienced detectives was baffled in their endeavors to break up the villainous correspondence. These spies were the authors of the secret correspondence to the commanders in Charleston, and the information they gave enabled the fleet to furnish them with the most accurate descriptions of the enemy. As a proof of the completeness of this conspiracy, it may be remarked, that the brief period of the war was scarcely over before the fleet of blockade fleet the same day of their publication.

The author of "Isolette, or the Female Spy," has taken the principal characters and incidents in this story, and, under assumed names, has presented them in the form of a thrilling narrative of romance, adventure and love. The leading incidents of the story are detailed as beginning on Pawnee Island, where Fort Beauregard, with its Seven Columbiads, Mortars and Rifled Cannon, stationed there. After many thrilling adventures, the scene is changed to Richmond, Virginia, before the banks of the James River, before the walls of Petersburg. The surrender of Lee's army in this State, and the flight of Jefferson Davis across the hills, closes the narrative.

Persons who wish to secure this interesting story complete, should send in their orders at once, as only a limited number of copies of the paper will be printed to supply future orders. The remainder of the story, following as it does the first part of it, will be published in the YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

TERMS IN ADVANCE:

One copy, three months	$1 00
Ten copies, three months	10 00
Twenty copies, three months	20 00

Address T. M. WRIGHT, Yorkville, South Carolina. my21

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee. } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

EDWARD WARBURG,

of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 36 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before T. J. Latham, Esq., Register, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Memphis, Tennessee, 9th day of May, A. D. 1868.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
By T. S. Bibb, Deputy. Western District of Tennessee.
Deputy United States Marshal, as Messenger. my21

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee. } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

DAVID WOLFF,

of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 36 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before T. J. Latham, Esq., Register, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A.M., Memphis, Tennessee, 16th day of May, A. D. 1868.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
J. R. Bibb, Deputy. Western District of Tennessee.
Deputy United States Marshal, as Messenger. my21

Whitemore House.

SPACIOUS, airy rooms, clean beds, beautiful and quiet location. The table not excelled by any in Memphis. The undersigned would do well to select rooms as the house is filling rapidly.

A. T. SHAW, Proprietor.

The National Telegraph Company.

Books Open for Subscription.

CALL on S. B. WRIGHT, General Agent, Robb's over Commercial Bank.

Hospital Supplies.

BIDS will be received at the Mayor's office until MONDAY, the 25th instant, inclusive, for supplying the City Hospital with Wood and Fresh Meats for the current corporate year.

my18 E. McDAVITT, Acting Mayor.

Dissolution.

THE firm of LARRY HAMMTAD & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm of LARRY HAMMTAD & CO. are requested to call and settle their accounts. The business will be continued by the undersigned, who are alone authorized to use the firm name in settlement.

LARRY HAMMTAD,
ROBERT GIBSON.

MEMPHIS, May 16, 1868. my19

E. O. HURD,

COTTON COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 161 Sycamore St. and 24 Hammond St.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Have Just Received

A. SEESEL & SON,

258 MAIN STREET,

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS

IN THE CITY.

VARIETIES THEATRE,

Corner of Main and Washington Streets.

C. H. E. BOOTH, Proprietor.

ONLY PLACE OF AMUSEMENT OPEN IN THE CITY

A MONSTER, ALL TO-NIGHT,

Consisting of Ballads, Duets, Comic Vocalists, Fancy Dancers, Burlesque Artists, Farce, Pantomimes, etc., in all forming

A MIRTH, MIRTH AND MORE MIRTH ENTERTAINMENT.

Admission Fifty Cents. Private Boxes Five Dollars. Doors open at half past six, performance to commence at half past seven o'clock. my19

Notice in Bankruptcy.

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Western District of Tennessee. } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

EDWARD WARBURG,

of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 36 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before T. J. Latham, Esq., Register, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A.M., Memphis, Tennessee, 9th day of May, A. D. 1868.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
By T. S. Bibb, Deputy. Western District of Tennessee.
Deputy United States Marshal, as Messenger. my21

OLD WINE & LIQUOR HOUSE

Established by Raphael Semmes in 1819.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,

Irving Block, 254 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, ETC.

Import Direct

Martell Brandies, Port, Sherry and Other Wines.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Moet & Chandon's "Green Seal" Champagne.

Yannissee and Westmoreland Whiskey

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

GEO. PATTISON & CO.,

NO. 317 1-2 MAIN STREET, WEST SIDE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS

BLANK AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS.

A large and well selected stock of everything in our line kept constantly on hand at Lowest Market Price. Wholesale dealers would do well to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. mh6

D. S. FORSTER, CHARLES W. KEALHOFER, THOMAS DAVI.

FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.,

GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 309 Main Street, Four Doors North of Adams, Memphis, Tenn.,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Bacon, Mess Pork, Flour, Lard, Sugar, Coffees, Teas N. O. Molasses & Syrups

Our stock of Staple Goods is full and complete, consisting in part of

Canned Fruits, Oysters, Sardines, Pickles, Sauces, Ketchups, Cigars, Tobacco, etc., etc., etc.

Merchants will do well to examine our stock. Captain KEALHOFER gives special attention to COTTON and other PRODUCE consigned to the house. my19

WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS!

We Invite the Attention of

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

To our Large and Complete Stock of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS!

Having largely increased our facilities, we can now furnish

ANY STYLE, QUALITY OR PRICE REQUIRED

At the Shortest Notice.

WE SELL ONLY AT WHOLESALE

AND THE ADVANTAGES OF MAKING SELECTIONS FROM A

WHOLESALE STOCK AT WHOLESALE PRICES

Are too apparent to require argument. We also keep a large variety of

Ribbons, Flowers, Dress Trimmings, Straw Cords and Tassels, Etc., Etc.,

Which we offer at the Lowest CASH PRICES.

OTIS & CO.,

219 Second Street, Adams Block.

Particular Personal Attention given to Orders. Our FASHION PLATE, showing all the LATEST STYLES OF STRAW GOODS, will be sent upon application. my19

MARTIN, WALT & CO.,

LATE R. P. WALT & CO.,

Established 1852,

WHOLESALE CROCKRY AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF WESTERN PRODUCE,

272 Front Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

Agents for the Old Established Line of Arkansas River Packets.

We are prepared to make CASH ADVANCES, when required, on Shipments of WESTERN PRODUCE for sale here or on COTTON consigned to our Correspondents in New Orleans. my19

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FINE TEAS—Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan.

CRACKERS—Cream, Milk, Soda, Picnic, Aerated, Sugar and Cuchactis.

FLOUR—Harrison, Stonewall and Family.

HAMS—Davis' Best.

FINNIS & BUCKHAM,
my21 300 Main street.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

100 casks Bacon,
550 barrels Pork,
50 tierces Hams,
400 barrels Flour,
200 boxes Candles,
300 packages Molasses,
30 hogsheads Sugar.

Also, all articles generally kept in our line.

GALBREATH, STEWART & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
my19 No. 14 Lake Block, Union Street.

IUKA SPRINGS,

Iuka, Tishomingo County, Mississippi.

THIS delightfully pleasant Watering Place will be opened for the reception of visitors

On the First day of June.

Situated as it is on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, access to it from all points, under the protection of the Railroad Company, is rendered safe and expeditious, and the comfort of visitors will be looked after and attended to in all respects.

While the healthful quality and the virtues of these Springs are well known to the public, the subscriber would state that every effort will be made to render the stay of visitors pleasant and agreeable to be found in the South.

Terms Moderate.

A first Rate Band of Music has been engaged for the season.

W. A. GRAHAM,
my19 Proprietor.

FARRINGTON'S

Boot and Shoemakers,

LINCRAVER & P. O. Agents

No. 279 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

Every planter is invited to call and examine our stock of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Brogans, etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Our stock is complete in every department, and we are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers. Orders from the country promptly attended to. my19

Coal Oil, Lamps, Soaps.

BEST COAL OIL, 40 cents per gallon, retail.
LAMPS (GLOBE VALVE), all prices.
No. 1 BOUQUET SOAP.
EXTRA GERMAN SOAP.
OLIVINE GRAN

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

THURSDAY . . . . . MAY 21, 1868

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Departs.
Through Mail Daily	4 00 P.M.	4 30 P.M.
Through Express Daily	12 00 P.M.	11 30 P.M.
Corinth Accommodation—Daily, except Sunday		4 30 A.M.
Sunday	4 00 A.M.	
Bear Bayou Accommodation (daily, use of Sunday)		4 30 P.M.
Same Sunday	9 30 A.M.	

Grand Trunk Railway arrives faster than city Time. Ticket offices, 221 Main street and at Depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturdays or arrive Sundays.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Departs.
New Orleans Express—Daily	3 25 P.M.	4 15 P.M.
Florida Accommodation, Daily, except Sunday	9 30 A.M.	10 00 A.M.
Sunday		
Friday North, Monday, Tuesday and Friday South, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	9 30 P.M.	10 00 A.M.

Time same Sunday, March 8, 1868.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Departs.
Day Express	9 30 A.M.	10 00 A.M.
Night Express	3 30 P.M.	4 00 P.M.

Railroad time 15 minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 221 Main street. Depot head of Adams street.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The County Court Clerk of Nashville only charges $5 on drays.

Fourteen trifling cases were tried in Police Court yesterday morning.

One hundred and forty-six prisoners in County jail.

Six Knights of the Cyrene Commandery will celebrate Ascension Day at Calvary church to-day.

Federal graves will be decorated in and near this city on the 30th.

The United Basket Picnic of the St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies at Ford's grove, in Chelsea, next Monday, promises to be a very happy affair.

There has been a greater number of picnics and other social gatherings in and around Memphis this spring than ever before known.

We learn that the steamer Belle Lee left Cairo for New Orleans yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, heavily laden with passengers and freight.

The Varieties continues to draw big houses. New attractions are announced almost every night. The present programme is capital.

Mr. John McCormick's frame house, on Allen's avenue, near Elliott street, was burned night before last. Loss, $1,200 to $1,500. No insurance.

Captain J. C. Chew, who has many friends in this city, was married at Houston, Texas, on the 12th instant.

The colored Masons in this city have a Lodge numbering fifty members. They also have a Royal Arch Chapter.

Our Cold Water Editor "having disappeared" in the direction of Nashville, sends us a graphic special concerning the National Temperance Convention in that city.

The usual weekly meeting of the Irish Literary Association is postponed in order to give the members an opportunity to attend the concert at St. Peter's Church this evening.

Judge Trigg has postponed his decision on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad case to the next term of the Circuit Court, which meets in Nashville on the 27th proximo.

A fire occurred about one o'clock this morning, east of Brinkley's avenue, on a line with Jefferson street, but outside of the corporation. The firemen went to the scene, but owing to the lateness of the hour, we could not learn the particulars.

We learn that the Steamer Des Arc left the wharfboat at nine o'clock last night, conveying a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen bound up the river on a delightful moonlight excursion, to return before dawn.

The grand sacred concert at St. Peter's to-night will be a rare musical treat and largely attended by the refined and elite of the city. Professor Saalfield will be tendered for the best amateur and professional talent of Memphis.

Several frame houses near the corner of St. Martin and Huling streets, including Burke's grocery, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Mr. Burke's loss is $3,000, insurance $2,000. Both fires are probably the work of incendiaries.

The lad John Dough, who shot a negro woman named Mary Bledsoe, day before yesterday, was brought before Esquire Kiernan yesterday, but recommitted to jail in default of $2,000 bonds to reappear Monday. The woman was living at last accounts.

The Louisville *Courier* of Monday has the following: "Wm. Messick, Esq., one of Kentucky's truest and most gallant sons, is at the Louisville Hotel on his way to his adopted home in Memphis, with his beautiful bride—as accomplished lady of Woodford county."

Thomas Jefferson, a negro, brought into the city day before yesterday the dead body of his comrade, James Jones, whom he said he accidentally shot as they were traveling in the woods together. Both were peaceable and good friends, as far as known, to each other. Jefferson gave himself up to be dealt with as the law may direct.

Two men, named John Murray and John Lowther, said to be regular thieves, were arrested yesterday afternoon, at six o'clock, on the charge of stealing two carpet bags and fifty dollars in money from the steamer Minnesota. They were put in prison, and will be brought up this morning before Esquire Kiernan this morning. The goods were found in their possession, and little doubt exists of their guilt.

The Radicals of Maury county have split. The Summer says: "Last week they held two conventions, one supporting Buck and the other Arnell, for Congress. So far, Buck has the bulge. The native, or Arnell faction, passed the most violent resolutions, indorsing Grant and favoring impeachment. The new comers, or North section, were more mild, and pledged themselves to support the nominee of the Chicago Convention, whoever he might be.

Tennessee is represented by the following persons in the Chicago Convention: At large—Thomas H. Pearne, Wm. B. Stokes, J. S. Fowler, T. A. Hamilton. First District, J. J. McKinney, S. A. Rogers; 2d, G. Hyde; 3d, W. Easton; 4th, T. G. Shipe, Wm. Wynn; 5th, W. J. Elliott, J. C. Walker; 5th, H. H. Harrison, A. N. C. Wilson; 6th, S. M. Arnell, J. J. Buck; 7th, J. R. Hawkins, O. P. Brown; 8th, Barbour Lewis, J. S. Warfield.

FINE STRAWBERRIES.—Those desiring a fine article, should call at the Arcade. The Messrs. Gayoso & Co. have just received a fine lot of those fine ones from Brentwood, which will go off to-day. Come quick.

A fine line of white and figured pique, tri mmings to match, at Seessel & Son's. tf

Dress trimmings, fringes, buttons and headings, at Seessel & Son's. tf

AUCTION SALE OF LEASED PROPERTY.—This morning, between the hours of eleven and twelve, Passmore & Co., sell at public auction the lease of a lot on Washington street. For particulars see their advertisement.

The largest stock of parasols and shades in the city, at Seessel & Son's. tf

LAUNDRY.—Gents' washing at one dollar per dozen. Office 40 Jefferson street, at O. F. Prescott & Co.'s. Work done in eight hours.

REVOLUTION! REVOLUTION!!—In the heretofore imperfect manner of cleaning all kinds of grain and seeds, by the new "Combined Fanning Mill, Grain and Seed Separator and Smut Machine," now on exhibition by T. H. Jones & Co., of Nashville, Tennessee, at the seed store of R. G. Craig & Co., 379 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee. 2t

Cassimeres and linens, suitable for men and boy's wear, at Seessel & Son's. tf

Japan cloths and new styles of dress goods for walking suits, at Seessel & Son's. tf

The members of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society are requested to meet in their hall, Second and Union streets, on Friday evening, the 22d inst., at half-past seven o'clock. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance will be brought before them. By order of the President.

2t J. P. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Carlotta and Alexandre kid gloves, all shades and sizes, at Seessel & Son's. tf

LAUNDRY.—Gents' washing at one dollar per dozen. Office 40 Jefferson street, at O. F. Prescott & Co.'s. Work done in eight hours.

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.—W. H. Passmore & Co., No. 280 Second street, have just received, direct from New York, a choice assortment of millinery and straw goods, of the latest styles, to which the attention of city and country dealers is respectfully invited. The stock will be open for sale in job lots this morning, in the second story of their spacious salerooms, and will continue from day to day until the entire invoice is closed out.

Johnson aprons and skirt, something new, at A. Seessel & Son's. tf

LAUNDRY.—Gents' washing at one dollar per dozen. Office 40 Jefferson street, at O. F. Prescott & Co.'s. Work done in eight hours.

Every planter is interested in the machine now on exhibition by T. H. Jones & Co., of Nashville, Tennessee, at the seed store of R. G. Craig & Co., No. 379 Main street, Memphis, because it will clean and separate the fastest wheat from smut, chess, cockle, blighted, broken and shrunken grains, and other impurities, leaving the best, healthy, plump, and perfect grains to sow. Planters are invited to bring the worst sample they have of any kinds of grain or seeds, and give the machine a thorough test. 2t

REGATTA.

Two Thousand People at the Mound City Regatta and Picnic.

The Race—Base Ball—Dancing—Gold-Headed Ceremony—Happy Day.

The Regatta at Mound City yesterday, and other amusements on the ground, attracted a very large crowd of pleasure seekers. The steamer Des Arc commenced running at eight a.m., and made regular trips, carrying crowds of passengers all day. The weather was highly favorable, and all Memphis seemed anxious to make the delightful excursion, and to patronize the manly exhibition of the Memphis Boat Club.

In the early part of the day the crowd amused themselves by dancing under the spacious pavilion at Mound City, and for many hours enjoyment was unrestrained. There were other amusements also. A game of base ball was played or rowing at least, which attracted the attention of many spectators.

The first nine of the Eureka Base Ball Club played against a picked nine of the Boat Club. The Eurekas made 17 to 9 against the Boat Club, Innings, 1½.

At four o'clock the splendid little tug, Nellie, left the wharf, carrying the referee, members of the press, and a number of ladies. The steamer Des Arc followed shortly afterwards, carrying a full load of people.

Arriving at Mound City we found everything in readiness for the race.

The starters, Captain E. Marshall and Mr. Oliver Woodard, took their place at the stake boat, which was distinguished by a little white streamer, and the tug Nellie steamed away to the other end of the stretch, a distance of a mile and a half.

The boats to enter the contest were the Ivanhoe, about 17 by 3, a beautiful little craft, manned as follows: Raphael Semmes, junior, (stroke) J. P. Gallagher, waist; Joe J. Smith, waist; D. C. Irwin, bow, and H. T. Robinson, cockswain; and the Lizzie, manned by W. H. Wood, stroke; C. G. Valentine and J. P. Christopher, waist; W. D. Pearne, bow; and J. S. Smith, cockswain. This boat was near the dimensions of the former, but considerably lighter.

The Magnolia, a larger boat to carry the judges, Messrs. Patterson, Knott, Lowry, Hamstead and Mr. Davis, of the First National Bank, was made larger than the others, and manned as follows: James Dowling, stroke oarsman; Arthur Irwin, W. J. Littlejohn, J. H. Wheelock, H. B. Boudinot, Ed. Oliver, C. E. Morgan, J. F. Barrett and W. J. Johnston, cockswain.

The boats are all neat, elegant and well manned, and looked jaunty as things of life, as they shot proudly over the waves, with their little pennants of blue at the bow. The crew has gone through a good course of training, and in their white and blue uniforms presented a handsome, manly appearance. Their bronzed faces seemed to meet especial favor in the eyes of the ladies.

When the signal was given the boats Ivanhoe and Lizzie made a good start up the current, indeed there was any at all. The Ivanhoe soon shot ahead. At the turn it was evident that the race was that's without effort. They continued to make a good pull through until they rounded the stake boat, nearly a quarter of a mile ahead of the Lizzie. Distance, three miles; time, twenty minutes. The great disadvantage of the Lizzie was her lightness and a heavy crew. There was no contest, and consequently but little excitement over the result.

A short time after the race, Captain George Melleish, who had done much to encourage and substantially aid the Memphis Boat Club, was formally presented with a beautiful gold headed cane by the club. The ceremony took place on the Des Arc in the presence of a large crowd. The presentation speech was made by Mr. W. D. Pearne. It was handsome and appropriate, and in substance as follows:

In the inception and progress of every enterprise, either public or private, there are some elements essential to success, which we are too apt either to overlook or remember only as unimportant incidents after we have attained our object. Prominent among these essentials, is the sympathy and support of *generous public spirited men.*

When our little enterprise, "The Memphis Boat Club," was launched on the sea of its existence, it needed the sympathy and support of some noble and wiser heads than those composing its crew. It needed the counsel of some experienced pilot to steer it clear of the rocks and reefs which surrounded it, and at different stages of its voyage it has needed the assistance of a strong hand, to set its sails to catch the breeze of prosperity, which should waft it on to the highest point of success; and, sir, you stand foremost among the kind friends who have given material aid, and to whom the Club owes its present degree of prosperity.

It has been made my pleasant duty to speak in behalf of the Club, and the honor has been conferred upon me of presenting you with this cane, as a slight token of their gratitude and the high regard which they entertain for you. Yes, a *slight* token, for our feelings are of so deep and earnest a nature, that nothing can fitly symbolize them, that though we search earth's deepest mines, and explore the ocean's grand depths, no gift can be found which will adequately express them. In presenting it we will indulge the hope that as you walk the slippery path of life it may ever remind you of the gratitude we feel. And, when your steps shall become feeble with age, and your hair shall be whitened by the frosts of many winters, when the weight of years has bowed your frame, may this cane be to you in hour of your weakness, what you have ever been to the Boat Club in its time of need, a sure support, on which you may lean and find rest and strength.

Captain Melleish was evidently taken by surprise, for he spoke at some loss to express his grateful emotions, and regretted that he had not been allowed time to prepare his remarks beforehand. He acquitted himself very happily, however, in the estimation of those who were near enough to hear him.

With this pretty ceremony the Regetta closed, and swift steamers were soon bearing the hundreds of people toward the city.

The Club is full of life, and we hope to see it become a still more conspicuous and prosperous institution of the city.

Elmwood Cemetery.

In response to a local article of ours in behalf of Mrs. Gallaway and other ladies of the Confederate Memorial Association, Captain Lenow has written a private note, which we are kindly permitted to publish, as follows:

ELMWOOD CEMETERY, May 20, 1868.

Mrs. M. C. Gallaway, President Ladies' Memorial Association.

DEAR MADAM: I appreciate and thank you and the ladies for the complimentary notice in the AVALANCHE of the 19th inst.

It is my design to make Elmwood (regardless of cost) equal in pictorial beauty to any place of the kind in the United States. The company already has a fund, the income of which will forever keep the grounds in handsome repair for an indefinite period in the future, when we shall all be sleeping beneath its shades. Persons depositing the remains of friends or relations in the cemetery, will thus have an assurance that they will be free from molestation or intrusion through all time. A garland will thus be thrown around the solemn rites of burial, and death itself robbed of much of that terror at which humanity shrinks.

The graves of the gallant Confederate soldiers who are under the supervision of your noble Association will receive and have my special attention.

It is my highest ambition to make Elmwood what nature has designed it, a resting-place for the dead, in harmony with the improved taste and refinement of the age.

With my kind regards,

JOS. LENOW,
President of Elmwood Cemetery.

The Emerald.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: Will you allow me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to draw the attention of your Irish readers to a publication entitled, *The Emerald*. It is a literary and scientific journal, intended especially to be an organ of Irish thought. It abounds largely of the poetry and history of Ireland, its literature, essays and reminiscences of Irishmen distinguished in war, statesmanship, literature, science and art. Its biographical sketches of Ireland's illustrious dead are rich and racy, and quite a literary treat. The Emerald is a neatly gotten up, and is edited with tact and ability. It is published weekly, and is worthy of the support of every true Irishman. The number for the week ending May 16 contains a fine historical illustration of the "Battle of Clontarf;" portrait and sketch of Father Mathew, the apostle of temperance, together with choice stories, sketches, poetry, essays, &c. The earlier numbers have issued with proofs and pleasure, and can recommend it as perhaps the best Irish publication in America. Every Irishman, therefore, who takes an interest in the history of his country and who is anxious to become familiar with the ancient literature of Ireland, cannot do better than become a constant reader of the Emerald. It is non-sectarian, and is devoted to the national cause. No Irish household should be without it. Thanking you for your valuable space, I am,

JUNIUS.

IRRELEVANCE VS. PREJUDICE.—Every intelligent planter knows the advantage of sowing *pure seed wheat*, so that when you raise a crop, you will have nothing but wheat, and will raise three or four bushels more to the acre. This advantage can be gained by the use of the "Combined Fanning Mill, Grain and Seed Separator and Smut Machine," now on exhibition by T. H. Jones & Co., of Nashville, Tennessee, at the seed store of R. G. Craig & Co., 379 Main street, Memphis. 2t

THE COURTS.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—*Geo. W. Waldron, Judge.* The cases on yesterday's list, which were not reached for trial, will be heard to-day.

LAW COURT.—*James O. Pierce, Judge.*—This Court stands adjourned until next Saturday. Bills of exceptions, etc., were signed on yesterday.

UNITED STATES COURT.—*A. S. Mitchell, Clerk.*—The following petitions in bankruptcy were filed on yesterday:

D T Noce, Shelby county
E M Penn, Fayette county.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—*T. J. Latham, Register.* An assignee was appointed at a meeting of creditors in the cases of A L Kimball, John T Shirley, J B Scudder, L J James, W H Street.

The following named persons received their final discharge under the Bankrupt act on yesterday: J H Harrell, E O Winston.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.*—The jury in the case of the State *vs* John Wendeast, indictment for murder, returned a verdict of not guilty, there being no evidence on the part of the State to support the allegations in the indictment. The jury in the case of the State *vs* Henry Rogers, negro, indictment for obtaining goods under false pretences, returned a verdict of guilty, and fixed the penalty at two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The docket will be called to day and cases tried whenever the State and defendant are ready.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.* The following decisions were given by the Chancellor on yesterday:

Brinkley vs Williamson; injunction dissolved
Walker vs same; do
Merriman vs Cc Nat Bank; motion to dissolve injunction overruled
Hubbell vs Quinlan; order in favor of garnishee
Merchants' Nat Bank vs McCarger; decree for complainant

The orders and decrees entered were as follows:

O'Donnell vs Cox; reference to Clerk and Master
Alison vs et al vs Poston; order of sale
Wilde vs Hanna; do
Shaw vs same; do
Williamson vs Payne; order on administrator
Austin vs M & L R R Co; final decree
Reid vs Reid; sale set aside
Bounds vs M O & Gayoso; motion to dissolve injunction overruled
Plummer vs Myers; do
Bledsoe vs Carpenter; decree for the wards
Same vs same; decree vesting title
Hall vs Nevils; amended bill filed
Sandefurr vs Winters; final decree
Cheery vs Hodges; order of sale
Bolton vs Hobbs; final decree
Terry vs Pres Bk W Tenn; order consolidating
Willcargo vs Wilkins et al; order of reference
White vs Bettis; amended bill filed
Carnes vs Carnes; petition and claims filed
Dodds vs Hopkins; final decree
Bryant vs Carlton; demurrer overruled
Brinkley vs Hopkins; guardian *ad litem* app'ul'd
Parten vs Selvey; do
Fox vs Molmestad; order of sale
The causes set for hearing to-day are:
Ross vs Ross
Miller vs Bettis
The Clerk and Master will take an account to-day in the case of Stanton vs Bradford.

Filthy Streets and Alleys.

We have urged the city to adopt some stringent sanitary measures, and presume this will be done promptly whenever the cholera or yellow fever breaks out in earnest. The condition of the city is not what it should be. The *Ledger* has been making a survey of the South district, and makes the following reports:

In the alley running east and west between Second street and the bayou, and between Union and Gayoso streets, there is a standing pool of water; in the alley running in the same direction between Main and Shelby, and Gayoso and Beale streets, there is another pond of filthy water; the same alley, between Union and Gayoso, is excessively filthy also; the alley running north and south, between Gayoso and Union, and Main and Shelby, is scarcely less filthy; the alley running east and west, between Second and DeSoto, and Union and Gayoso, disgustingly filthy; the alley running in the same direction, between Gayoso and Beale and Second and Third is filthy; the alley running north and south, between Vance and Elliott and DeSoto and Hernando, is a perfect quagmire; the alley running north and south, between Second and Desoto and Monroe and Union, is scarcely in any better condition for two blocks; the alley running in the same direction, between DeSoto and the bayou and Monroe and Union, is anything, in worse, and worse still is the alley running parallel between Union and Gayoso and Shelby and Clinton. And passing from the alleys into the streets, we find the condition of things but little changed. Gayoso, for instance: Gayoso, between Main and Shelby, is filthy and noxious in the extreme; as it is also between Shelby and Clinton; Beale, between Main and Shelby, in front of the new Custom House, and also further down in the vicinity of the market, is one mass of filth; DeSoto, from Elliott to Pontotoc, and between Linden and Gayoso, is miserably filthy; ditto Vance, between Mulberry and Causey; ditto Linden, between DeSoto and Hernando; Pontotoc, east of DeSoto, is in very bad condition; Linden, between the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and Turley, is ditto; Mulberry, between Pontotoc and Talbot, is ditto; Pontotoc, between DeSoto and Main, ditto; while on Talbot street, west of Shelby, on Brinkley avenue, north of General Grant, and on Causey street, between Linden and Vance, there are standing pools of water only awaiting the summer's sun to breed malaria for blocks around. To the above we might also add two ponds of stagnant water, one on the river bluff just north of Union street, and another on Union street, south side of the vacant lot west of DeSoto, known as the old circus lot, neither of which have any drainage whatever. In short, with the exception of a few localities, the above might be applied to streets and alleys in the Southern District along their entire length.

A Card—The Late Outrage Upon Judge Scruggs.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: I am so often interrogated by my friends in relation to my late arrest under a warrant from "a negro Magistrate," that if you will allow me I will answer all together. Between my office and the office of Messrs. Dixon & Avery, there is a hall and window looking out on the street, which belongs to our offices jointly. In the rear part of the building there is a Magistrate's office. It had frequently happened that a number of negroes gathered around the Justice's office came into our part of the hall, and hanging around our doors and in the front window of the hall, became very troublesome to us. I had endured the nuisance as long as I could well do.

On Saturday, the ninth, two negro or mulatto women were there, and on learning from them that their business was at the Justice's office, I told them that that part of the building did not belong to the Justice's office, and that they must go away from there. One of them started off very slowly, the other wheeled around from me in a very contemptuous manner and replied that she would leave when she pleased. I placed my hands upon her shoulders and turned her around; I gave her a push and told her to leave, and she did so. In a short time thereafter a negro who I understand professes to be a constable, came into the office and handed me a State's warrant for my arrest, signed by another negro named Carter, who, it seems, claims to be a Magistrate. I took the paper, and told the boy in very emphatic terms to leave the office, which he did. In about an hour afterward a deputy Sheriff by the name of Garrett called at the office, and arrested me on another warrant from Esquire Carter. I of course yielded to the authority of a white man and an officer, and went with him a prisoner. I met with Major Sanford on the street, who was kind enough to go with me. On reaching the den I found a mulatto negro sitting upon a platform, with books and papers before him, the room door and sidewalk crowded with a set of grinning and jubilant negroes, and Esquire H. Lee there to prosecute. After some conversation between Esquire Lee and Major Sanford the case was laid over to the following Monday at two p.m. At the appointed hour I repaired to the den again in company with Colonel Avery. The Mulatto woman gave her testimony. Of course I would have no controversy with a negro before a negro court, and hence the mulatto man who sat upon the case was told to do just what he pleased. He imposed a fine of $10 and cost, and the case was taken by appeal to the Circuit Court. I have no comments to make.

T. T. SCRUGGS.

PRACTICAL WELL PAY.—The combined Fanning Mill, Grain and Seed Separator and Smut Machine, on exhibition by T. H. Jones & Co., of Nashville, Tennessee, at the seed store of R. G. Craig & Co., 379 Main street, Memphis, will clean wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, timothy, clover, hemp, flax, millet, and Hungarian grass seeds, and if clover and timothy be mixed, it will separate them. 2t

Linen lawns and figured linens, neat patterns, at Seessel & Son's. tf

White linen waists and sleeves, new styles, at A. Seessel & Son's. tf

LAUNDRY.—Gents' washing at one dollar per dozen. Office 40 Jefferson street, at O. F. Prescott & Co.'s. Work done in eight hours.

Checked and striped silks for spring, at Seessel & Son's. tf

A great variety of plain and fancy fans, at Seessel & Son's. tf

Boots! Boots! Cut rate sale at 221 for boots, shoes and hats still continues at 221 Main street. tf J. T. HARDLAN & CO.

Johnson apron and skirt, taken from the decision of the 11th article, at Seessel and Son's. tf

Handsome designs of Lama lace points, black and white, at Seessel and Son's. tf

[NOTE—Our quotations are the wholesale prices unless otherwise stated. In filling small orders to the city or country trade an advance of three to five per cent is asked.]

FLOUR—Small and nominal, with a small trade doing; choice shelled in sacks jobbing at $1 00@1 05 on the levee and $1 05@1 10 per bushel from store; car lots jobbing at $6 50@6 75 ₱ bbl.

HAY—Active and firm, with full receipts; choice timothy $1 75@2 00; inferior $1 00@1 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

CORN—Firm and steady, with a small trade doing; choice shelled in sacks jobbing at $1 00@1 05 on the levee and $1 05@1 10 per bushel from store; car lots jobbing at 90c.

OATS—Active and firm, with full receipts; choice jobbing at 70@75c; inferior 60@65c.

BRAN—Quiet at $24 00@25 00 ₱ ton.

MESS PORK—Firm and active; $20 00@20 ₱ bbl; prime mess, $17 50@18 ₱ bbl; rump, $14 00@15 00.

BACON—Quiet and firm; jobbing at 16½@16½c; clear sides, 19@19½c; shoulders, 13½@14c; plain hams, 17½@18c; sugar-cured, 18½@20c; canvased, 21c.

LARD—Quiet and steady, with full receipts; choice jobbing at 15 00@15 50; inferior 14 00@14 50 ₱ tierce.

CORN—Firm and steady, with a small trade doing; choice shelled in sacks jobbing at $1 00@1 05 on the levee and $1 05@1 10 per bushel from store; car lots jobbing at 90c.

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LARD—Quiet and steady, with full receipts; choice jobbing at 15 00@15 50; inferior 14 00@14 50 ₱ tierce.

The sale to-day of Memphis Mill, Grain and Seed Separator and Smut Machines, at wholesale, is a most valuable invention for planters, millers, grain dealers, and business men generally, now on exhibition, by T. H. Jones & Co., of Nashville, Tennessee, at the seed store of R. G. Craig & Co., 379 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee. Call and see it. 2t

Ghosts of perfumes would be the proper appellation for the evanescent odors of the day. Phalon's new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," differs from those in three essential points: it is intensely rich, infinitely purer, and infinitely more lasting and refreshing, than any other floral extract. American or European. Sold by all druggists.

DR. JAMES.—His appointed time in Memphis having terminated, he will be found dressed at his home office, Nos. 21 and 23 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois. Read his card in another column. apl9

RIVER NEWS.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
THURSDAY, May 21.

RUMORS—WEATHER—RIVERS.

Weather clear and pleasant. River at this point rose one and a half inches in the past twenty-four hours. It is now two inches below the highest attained by last rise, twelve and a half inches below that of last year, and fifteen and a half inches below the rise of 1855. The Ohio is rising slowly—having fully five feet yet to rise to get to high water mark of March, 1867. It is falling at Pittsburg, with nine feet six inches in the channel on the 19th instant. At Cincinnati, on that day, the Ohio had forty feet in the channel, and swelling slowly. The Upper Mississippi is falling. The following is the Engineer's report at Cairo up to Tuesday evening: "Above ordinary low water mark fairly six feet five and three-quarter inches; below high water mark of March, 1867, five feet four inches; rise in the last twenty-four hours, one and a half inches." The Paducah *Kentuckian* of the 19th says: "The Ohio is still rising, but with indications of a decline. During the day and night there was only five inches rise at this point. The Cumberland is in good boating order. The Tennessee is rising slowly, with some drift wood still floating."

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Marble City, St. Louis.
" P. W. Strader, Louisville.
" Dexter, New Orleans.
" Natoma, Friar's Point.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Minneola, Cincinnati.
" Continental, St. Louis.
" Dexter, Louisville.
" P. W. Strader, New Orleans.
" Victor, Hailie's Point.

BOATS IN PORT.

Marble City, Celeste, Darling, Natoma.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was quite a stir on the levee yesterday, but it was confined to those seeking pleasure alone. The Celeste, Darling and one or two other boats which were lingering around a ring-bell brought the old idea of a "poor boy at a frolic" strongly to mind, and seemed to look upon the gay Des Arc and other tastily decorated floating things with a kind of yearning—as though they would gladly wheel out of line from the dull leaden line which they ply and have a gala day of their own.

The Marble City, Captain Conway, will back out to-day for Cairo and St. Louis, making all way landings and connecting at the former place with the trains North and East. Mr. Corwyn will assign you a stateroom.

The Julia will pass up on Friday for St. Louis. The regatta was a great success—hundreds of our citizens availing themselves of the accommodations afforded by the fine steamer Des Arc, were witnesses of the sport. Skiffs, dugouts, sailing boats, tugs, steamboats and every conceivable kind of craft were brought into requisition to carry those who would not stay away. To Messrs. Bigley & Mellersh we are indebted for courtesies—their fine tug, Nellie, Captain Manigault, being kept at the disposal of the press gang, who were present in force.

The Natoma, Captain Jim Lee, will leave to-day for Cincinnati, to repair. She is a home packet in every sense of the word, and we hope our people will give her a good trip. Billy Fields and Steck Lee are clerks.

The splendid passenger packet Belle Lee, Captain A. McGill, goes down at noon to-day for New Orleans and all way points. Mr. Adolph Martin is her chief clerk. The Belle is one of the most elegant steamers on the river.

The Darling, Captain Lew Kates, with Mr. Powell, one of the oldest gentlemen afloat, in charge of the office, leaves on Friday for Cincinnati.

The United States mail packet Liberty, Captain Jim Rice, leaves on Saturday for all points on White river.

The United States mail steamer Celeste, Captain Reese Pritchard, will back out to-day for Pine Bluff, Little Rock and Fort Smith direct. She is one of the most popular boats in the retail trade line, and passengers will find her very comfortable to travel upon.

The steamer Celeste will take the freight and passengers of steamer Natoma this day at six p.m., at foot of the latter.

REESE PRITCHARD, Captain.
JAS. T. BOURNE & Co., Agents.

The steam tug Belle Porter, owned by Robert Reed & Co., of the Saline coal mine, on the lower Ohio, exploded her boilers on Sunday morning, as she was leaving Saline landing with a large load of people. Mrs. Reed and Master Robert Reed, and Mr. McGaughey, a merchant of Shawneetown, were instantly killed. Eli Johnson, engineer, and Captain Comstock were badly bruised and scalded. Johnson died half an hour afterward. Comstock will probably die. The bodies of the ladies and Mr. Finley were blown high into the air and lost in the river. Johnson and Comstock were also blown into the river but were rescued. Other persons on the barge escaped uninjured.

The wreck of the George D. Palmer, burned some time since, is seriously in the way where it now lies at St. Louis.

The Louisville *Courier* of the 19th says: "From a private letter to a gentleman of this city we learn that a steamboat from Galveston, Texas, arrived at Dallas, Texas, on the Trinity river, 270 miles from the mouth. She was the first steamboat that ever visited that place, and her arrival created a sensation, and was a practical demonstration of the fact that Trinity river is navigable to that point. Parties in that city have commenced building a steamboat to ply between that place and Galveston."

The first trading voyage on flatboats down the Ohio, so far as we have record, was that made by Colonel Richard Taylor and was extended from Pittsburg to the mouth of the Yazoo river, during the year 1769.

MONETARY.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
THURSDAY, May 21, 1868.

Local finances remain quiet, with no change worthy of report. Business in the general market is dull, hence there is little animation in financial circles. Exchange is quiet and steady, buying at ⅛c off, and selling at ⅛c premium.

GOLD—Quiet, buying at 138@138¼ and selling at 139¼@140.

SILVER—Buying at 128@129, and selling at 130@131.

CITY SCRIP—The market yesterday was dull and heavy with a decline in prices. Dealers were anxious to realize at 74@75c, and were only offering 71@72c.

COUNTY WARRANTS—Heavy. Dealers are offering 60c, and selling over the counter at 65@66c.

FOLSOM SCRIP—We have no change to report in police scrip.

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
THURSDAY, May 21, 1868.

The Liverpool market was easier at the opening to-day. Upland, 12d; Orleans, 12¼d. At noon there was no change, and at the close the market was heavy; uplands on the spot, 11¾d; afloat, 11¾d; Orleans, 12¼d. Sales 5,000 bales. The New York market opened dull, with prices lower; low middlings nominally, 29¼c; middlings, 31c; Orleans, 32c. At noon, the market was quiet but weak, and at 2 p.m. it was again lower, and entirely nominal. Middlings, 30¾c; Orleans, 31¾c. Sales 400 bales. We could learn of no sales in this market worthy of note. Holders were anxious to sell, but, as on yesterday, no buyers could be found. Prices were weaker; middling nominally, 30@30c.

Action unanimous.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, May 20, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867	1,000	
Received since yesterday	20,000	
Received per'viously	231,000	252,000
Exported to-day	11	
Exported previously	251,000	251,011
Stock on hand and at points		1,989

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CORN—Firm and steady

DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

M. C. GALLAWAY & CO.

AVALANCHE BUILDING,

Memphis, Tennessee.

"Dixie" Sees Light Ahead.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: Now that the cloud is broken, and we can discern the light of coming day, would it not be well for us to look around and see what the signs of promise are for us as a people, and see if there is not something for us to do that will accelerate that wonted prosperity, that grand future that of a necessity awaits us if we but half do our duty? Mr. Editor, I have just finished reading a pamphlet entitled "The Resources of Missouri," by Waterhouse, of which an edition of 20,000 has been issued, in which all the *real* and many of the speculative resources of that State are pointed out as with a master hand; and but for the injustice done us, as a section south of her, I would heartily approve of the efforts making to people Missouri; and I would change the title a little, and have the work apply to our State with all the force that it is intended for Missouri, only a little more so, and would say: "Them's my sentiments, they is." It is, sir, just what we want for Tennessee; for Missouri has not got one single great quality that is not possessed by Tennessee, unless it be her earthquakes and prairie winds.

Well, what of Tennessee, naturally the Eden of America? A climate *unsurpassed* for salubrity, a soil no one will question its fertility or capabilities of growing *all the cereals* and *grapes*, tobacco, hemp and cotton; and as for grapes, much of the State has no equal; and then if we look at the root and vegetable crops that are, and have grown here, we are amazed to think how our people have, for so many years, grown cotton to the prejudice of all else. Then, as a stock or grazing country, it has no superior, and, next its sensibility. Look at it! Bounded by more States than any other in or out of the Union, having more miles of navigable rivers than any other State, and penetrated and bisected by railroads only surpassed by Ohio and Indiana, affording rapid and cheap communication with *all* the outside world, with forest timber, the like of which is not on this continent for quality and variety, and water-power to turn machinery surpassed only by Alabama, and nowhere else equaled.

And as for minerals, what is it that Tennessee lacks to make her an empire of the mineral kingdom? First, coal in exhaustless quantities, and adapted to all the purposes of smelting, and fuel accessable always; and if we have no Iron Mountain, we have mountains with iron, copper, lead, and marble unequaled, and all the minor minerals such as slate, fire clay and zinc in inexhaustable quantities and of superior quality. Now, Mr. Editor, no one at all conversant with the geography of Tennessee will at all controvert one word I have written. Then, if these statements cannot be questioned, why is that your State is so sparsely peopled? Why is it, sir, that your favored Eden is today in her swaddling clothes? Why is it that you are bringing brooms from Chicago, wagons and washboards and tubs from Cincinnati, soap and candles from St. Louis, iron and nails from Pittsburg, and rakes, hoehandles and furniture from Boston, slates from Vermont, marble from New Hampshire, grapes from Ohio, pigs, poultry and barrels from Indiana, coal from West Virginia, mules from Kentucky, and beef from Illinois? I say, why is it that you have to buy flour from Minnesota, onions from Iowa, and cheese and butter from New York State? Yes, sir, why is it that you have done and are still doing all these things? If your section and State is what you represent it to be, tell me why it is you send beef-hides and tanbark to York State to be manufactured for your use? I tell you, my dear sir, you have a good deal of cheek to make such statements as you have about the salubrity of your climate, and the fertility of your soil, in the face of these facts, that you import every article above enumerated, and more to. Will you be so good as to tell us how it is that you have no grist nor flouring mills, have no manufactories of your own, and that with all your boasted natural advantages that you have not, long years ago, been an exporting instead of an importing State of every article that you have named? Tell us how it is? We do not understand it—"up here with our long winters;" we don't see how it is, in a country where you have only two months of winter, where you can grow from thirty to forty bushels of wheat to the acre, and one hundred and fifty of corn, and where stock has only to be fed for a few weeks to keep it in good condition; I say, we don't understand it, and we should like to know why these things are so before we would settle in your Eden.

I tell you, Mr., there is something wrong; there is something the matter with the main spring of that there machine, or else it would produce different results. Now, sirs, these questions are asked by every intelligent man who proposes to settle in our section. Then let us hoist our banner—free Tennessee, free Mississippi—a free South. There it is, a free South. That is the whole question. It answers itself. Free trade makes cheap goods. Free labor builds cities, fells forests, mans ships, manufactures goods, cultivates a variety of crops, and adapts itself to the progress of the age. It individualizes and necessitates a self-reliance, induces sprightliness and thrift, and naturally and necessarily drives inferiority from the stage to oblivion. Thus it must ever be.

Then, my dear sir, the only reason that Tennessee is not more populous and more prosperous, and more wealthy than Ohio, is simply that she had entailed on her a population that has ever been a *gangrene preying on her very vitals* that it was impossible for her to remove. But you, Mr. Yank, you have freed Tennessee, and I care not what your motive was, unborn millions will bless the act. But it is a burning, lasting shame that after you had brought a blessing in disguise, that you should have forever fastened upon you the infamy of making Tennessee slaves your legislators and rulers. I tell you, sirs, your negro equality acts will make your names a hiss and by-word with every honest man on top of God's green earth; and your very infamous legislation has and is retarding the progress of population and wealth of our noble State; for few good men care to move into a State where negro equality exists.

But, thank God, it will not last long. Every year adds twelve thousand voters from our boys to Conservatism, and them you can't disfranchise; and the day of redemption is not far off when every hilltop of our noble Tennessee will be lit up with bonfires, when our maidens and mothers shall clap their hands for joy, for Tennessee has been redeemed, her noble sons have been enfranchised, and with manly step and noble bearing walk forth upright in the image of their God.

I say, Mr. Editor, these things will soon be so. The light is breaking; darkness flies; gloom disappears. Then cheer up—don't give up the ship. If she is crazed a little, we will soon have her right. Her timbers are all sound. The hull is good; it is only ——— out of trim now for awhile. But ——— the rig is Tennessee, her sail all ——— see her free! manned, enterprise on her ——— spread, nobly as any of her sisters—— ——— proud and equal to chisel sons—how ——— feet oaths or distrain old Tennessee ——— proudly she sails, Glorious ——— forever! DIXIE.

The Nashville *Banner* says: During the ——— at Charles Davidson, a negro, committed a rape on a respectable young lady of Maury county, and was sent to the penitentiary for twenty-one years. The other day he was turned out free by Brownlow. No stronger evidence of his guilt could exist than the fact that he was kept in prison during a large part of the war, surrounded alternately by Confederates and Federals, and yet no one was so base as to release him.

A soldier on guard at Atlanta killed a negro servant of a sutler last Friday.

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Assets, Jan'y 1, 1868, over $2,500,000

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AGENCY OFFICE IN MEMPHIS—No. 43 Madison street, Kirkwood Block. McMAHON & OTIS, State Agents for West Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and North Louisiana.
J. H. McMAHON, U.S. OTIS.
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MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, - - $200,000

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R. A. PARKER, Secretary.

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P. W. SMITH, C. D. MARTIN,
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The Stock of the Company is owned by our Merchants and business men, and is in every respect, fully identified with the interests of this community.
apr15

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At Memphis, Tenn.,

Office No. 18 Knickerbocker Building.

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Policies Issued at this Office on all the popular plans, and the General Business transacted on the same terms as with the Home Office of the Company.

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R. J. SEMMES, of Messrs. Hall, Semmes & Co.;
CHARLES C. PARTEE, of Messrs. Partee & Harbert;
CHARLES KORTRECHT, Attorney at Law;
JOHN P. TREZEVANT, of Messrs. Royster, Trezevant & Co.;
JOHN MHOON, of Messrs. Mhoon & Co.;
NAT. S. GREEN, of Messrs. N. S. Green & Co.;
J. STANWOOD MENKEN, of Messrs. Menken Bros.;
M. F. KENNEDY, of Messrs. Kennedy, Williams & Russell

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:

H. W. MITCHELL, M.D.
FRANK RICE, M.D.

A. R. CLARKE & CO., MANAGERS.
1m10

DE SOTO Insurance and Trust Company

OF MEMPHIS,

Office in Company's Building, No. 42 Madison Street.

CAPITAL, : : : $300,000

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WM. GARDENHIRE, R. C. BROOKS,
JOHN JOHNSON, H. W. HOYSE,
W. R. GERMAN,
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The Company insures against Inland Fire, Marine and River risks.
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HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 17 Madison Street.

THIS Company is now doing a general Insurance business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men, the Company and the Policy Holder.

WM. WILLIAMSON, President.

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LUNN & MALLON, PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

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jan8

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FRESH PITTSBURG COAL

FOR THE

MAYO COAL COMPANY,

SUCCESSORS TO BRIGGS & PEYTON, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in RED ASH PITTSBURG COAL, from the Mayo Mines, foot foot, Main street, on river.

Office, 287 Main St. Ave. P. (Near North of Madison.

The Beautiful Ice Cream Saloon

At 308 SPECHT'S, 22 Madison St.

IS OPEN.

THE Latest and Choicest Refreshments in ICE CREAM, CAKES, CANDIES, NUTS, etc.; SODA FOUNTAIN, with pure fruit syrups. All of the freshest and best.

JOS. SPECHT.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE!

THE GRAND GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR was awarded to the HOWE MACHINE at the Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867, over all competitors. The HOWE MACHINE has received more First Premiums than any other Machine in the world. The HOWE MACHINE, the ORIGINAL LOCK STITCH, gives to each purchaser of a Howe Machine a warranty for five years, and all the instruction necessary to operate it, free of charge. Office, No. 178 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale by
E. M. SLYER, RETAIL GROCER,
No. 50 Beale Street.

HAS for sale FRESH COUNTRY BUTTER, SLICED HAM and CHILI SAUCE of the best quality.
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AND

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BILLS LADING,
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Show Cards,
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Bank Checks,
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CASH BOOKS,
LEDGERS,
RECORDS,
TAX BOOKS,
RECEIPT BOOKS,

Books for Clerks of Courts.

Chancery Court Blank Books,
Criminal Court Blank Books,
Circuit Court Blank Books,
Probate Court Blank Books.

AVALANCHE BOOK BINDERY.

OFFICIAL.

Ordinance.

[illegible] ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, That the Board of Health be and is hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be removed, at the expense of the owner or occupant, all offal, filth, or other matter or thing which may be deposited in any street, lane, alley, or public place within the city limits, which said Board of Health may deem dangerous to the health of the city, and to cause to be removed, at the expense of the owner or occupant, all privies, cesspools, or other receptacles of filth, which said Board of Health may deem dangerous to the health of the city, and have the same cleaned, purified, or otherwise rendered healthy and safe